people of the State is conducive to the weifare of the people of that State. I believe that we can safely intrust to the people of a State the settlement of a question which concerns them. If they create a corporation and it becomes destructive of their best interests they can destroy that corporation, and we can safely trust them both to create and to amplifiate if conditions make annihilation necessary.

and to annihilate if conditions make annihilation necessary.

In the second place, the State has, or should have the right to prohibit any foreign corporation from doing business in the State, and it ought to have or has, the right to impose such restrictions and limitations as the people of the State may think necessary upon any foreign corporation doing business in the State.

I believe in addition to a State remedy, there must be a Federal remedy. Congress has, or should have, the power to place such restrictions and limitations, even to the point of prohibition, upon any temporation organized in one State that wants to do business outside of the State contrary to public good.

THE REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

I believe that these concurrent remedies will reach the difficulty-that the people of every State shall first decided whether they want to create a corporation; that they shall, secondly, decide whether they want any outside corporation to do business in the State, and if so, upon what conditions; and, thirdly, that Congress shall exercise the right to place upon every corporation doing business outside of the State in which it is organized such limitations and restrictions as may be necessary for the protection of the public good.

Mr. Bryan at this point read the famous circular letter advertising the incorporation laws of Delaware. He commented sarcastically on advantages set forth in the letter. A person in the audience inquired:

"Delaware and New-Jersey are both Democratic States, are they not?" To which Mr. Bryan replied, "They were not

in 1896." He continued: I have read this letter in order to show you that where a State can gain an advantage from the incorporation of these great aggregations of wealth it is not safe to place the people of other States at the tender mercles of the people of such a State as may desire to secure its running expenses from the taxation of corporations organized to prey upon people outside.

may desire to secure in any method for the annihilation of corporations organized to prey upon people outside.

I am ready to adopt any method for the annihilation of trusts. One that I suggest is this:

That Congress should pass a law providing that no corporation organized in any State should do business outside of the State in which it is organized until it receives from some power created by Congress a license authorizing it to do business outside of its own State. Now, if the corporation must come to this body created by Congress to secure permission to do business outside the State, then that license can be granted upon conditions which will, in the first place, prevent monopoly in any branch of business, and, third, provide for publicity as to all of the transactions and business of the corporation.

If this is unconstitutional, and so declared by the Supreme Court, am 1 favor of an amendment to the Constitution that yill give to Congress power to destroy every trust, 1, the country. In my judgment when you take from monopoly in the United States.

PUBLICITY NOT SUFFICIENT.

You can provide for publicity, and that annually or at such other time as the corporation shall make returns of its business and its earnings, and go another long step toward the destruction of the principle of monopoly. But I am not willing to stop there, and, therefore, as a third condition, I suggest that no license shall be granted until the corporation shows that it has not had a monopoly and a not attempting a monopoly of any branch of in-

gest that he decline shall be graded a monopoly and is not attempting a monopoly of any branch of industry or any article of merchandise, not disconstructed that if the law is violated the license can be revoked. I do not believe in the Government siving privileges to be exercised by a corporation without reserving the right to withdraw them when those privileges become hurtful to the people.

My contention has been that we have been placing the dollar above the man; that we have been placing the dollar above the man; that we have been placing the dollar above the man; that we have been placing the dollar above the man; that we have been placing the the same of the same placing the following upon them special privileges, and every advantage we have given them has been given them to the detriment of other people. My contention is that there is a vicious principle running through the various policies which we have been imposing upon the great struggling masses the burdens of government, while we have been voting the privileges to the people who will not pay their share of the expenses of the Government.

Every unjust tax law is an indirect form of

Every unjust tax law is an indirect form of larceny, the speaker asserted. An income tax, he believed, would remedy another great evil.

LIMIT ON MAN'S ABILITIES.

LIMIT ON MAN'S ABILITIES.

I have no fear that any man by his own brain of his own muscle will be able to secure a fortune so great as to be a menace to the welfare of his fellow men. When God made man he placed a limit to his existence, so that if he was a had man he could not do harm long, but when we made our man-made man (the corporation) we raised the limit on his age. We did not give him a soul, and if he can avoid punishment in this world he need not worry about the hereafter.

I want to protest against this doctrine that the trust is a natural ourgrowth of natural laws. It is not true. The trust is the natural ourgrowth of unnatural conditions created by man-made laws. Government under the four great principles of the Declaration of Independence is impossible under an industrial aristocracy. Some people have tried to separate the laboring man who works in the factory from the laboring man who works in the factories that they cannot separate themselves from those who work on the farm if want to warn the laboring men in the factories that they cannot separate themselves from those who work on the farm without inviling their own destruction. I warn the laboring men in the factories that they are separate themselves from those who work on the farm without inviling their own destruction. I warn the laboring men in the factories that when they join with the monopolies to crush the farmer, as soon as the farmer is crushed the laboring man will be crushed, and list ally will be desiroyed, and in a test of endur-

olles to crush the farmer, as soon as the farmer is crushed the laboring man will be crushed, and its ally will be destroyed, and in a test of endurance the farmer will stand it longer than the laboring man. The farmer was the first man on the scene when civilization began, and he will be the last one to disappear. You may drive the farmer down so he cannot buy corn, and he cannot end could but you drive the coal miner down so he cannot buy corn, and he cannot end coal.

But you drive the coal miner down so he cannot buy corn, and he cannot end coal.

But, my friends, why should we try to see who could hold out the longest in suffering? Why try to see who can endure the most hardships and yet live? Why not try to see who can contribute most to the greatness and to the glory and to the presperity of this Nation? Why, those who can contribute most should make this Government what the fathers intended it for. For one hundred years this Nation has been the light of the world. For one hundred years the best of all nations have looked to this Nation for hope and instruction. Let us settle these great questions that we have; let us teach the world the blessing of a government that comes from the people, and let us show them how happy and how prosperous people can be. I believe the doctrine that God made all men of the same dust, and did not make some to crawl on hands and knees and others to ride upon their backs. Let us show what can be done when we put into actual practice those great doctrines of human equality and of equal rights, and make this Government what the fathers intended, so that we shall lead the world, step by step, on to higher ground.

BRYAN'S SECOND SPEECH.

BRYAN'S SECOND SPEECH.

The afternoon session opened with addresses by Attorney General T. S. Smith, of Texas, and James B. Dill, who had a hand in the framing of the New-Jersey trust law.

A general discussion followed, which resulted in both Colonel Bryan and Bourke Cockran taking the platform. W. D. Foulke, of Indiana, made a short speech, in which he declared he failed to see that the remedies proposed by Colonel Bryan in the latter's speech during the morning session could result in the attainment of the object sought for. Colonel Bryan, who was sitting in the pack part of the hall, arose and amid cheering, started to reply. Before he had uttered a dozen words, however, cries of "Take the platform!" came from all parts of the

The amateur detective is as humorous a character as any of Shakespeare's clowns, or even old Dogberry himself. He finds the most astonishing clues, and generally follows them until he brings up about

as far away from the solution of the mystery as mortal well can be. But the specialist in the detection of crime, Sherlock Holmes is a man who reads clues, as the Indian reads a trail. Every the he takes is a step to suc-

step he takes is a step to suc-It's much the same way in the

It's much the same way in the detection of disease. While the amateur is blundering along over misleading symptoms, the specialist goes right to the real cause and puts an arresting hand upon the disease. It is in such a way that Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., succeeds in hunting out and arresting diseases, where the less ing out and arresting diseases, where the less experienced practitioners fail. More than thirty years of special study and experience have enabled can consult Dr. Pierce by letter, absolutely

Dr. Pierce to read symptoms as easily and as truly as the Indian reads a trail which is without a hint for a less acute vision than his. Any sick person ont charge. Each letter is read in private and answered in private. Its contents are held as sacredly confidential. It is answered with fatherly feeling as well as medical skill, and the reply sent sealed in a perfectly plain envelope, that there may be no third party to the correspondence. may be no third party to the correspondence.
Thousands have taken the first step to health by
writing to Dr. Pierce. No writer ever regretted
writing. Ninety-eight in every hundred treated writing. Ninety-eight in every hundred treated have been positively cured. If you are afflicted with any old obstinate ailment write to-day, you will be one day nearer health. Address Dr. R. V.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

gested, and I am afraid that he does not fully understand.

Now, I am not sure the remedy I propose is unconstitutional, I am not sure that the Constitution would prohibit such an act of Congress as I suggest. Suppose Congress should say that whenever a corporation wanted to do business outside of the State, it must apply to and receive from somebody created by Congress for the purpose a license to do created by Congress for the purpose a license to do created by Congress for the purpose a license to do created by Congress for the purpose a license to do created by Congress for the purpose a license to do created by Congress for the purpose a license to do tusiness. Suppose the law should provide free commissions upon which the license should be issued: First, that the evidence should be issued: First, that the evidence should show that this corporation has not in the past and is not attempting now, to monopolite any branch of industry or a branch of any article of merchandise, and third, providing for that publicity which everybody has spoken of, and about which everybody agrees. Suppose that is done. Who is here to say that such a law would be unconstitutional?

The Supreme Court in deciding the Knight case

constitutional?

The Supreme Court in deciding the Knight case did not say that a broader law than the present one would be unconstitutional. It is true there are things in the decision which lead to that, but until that question is presented to the court, you cannot say that the court has passed upon it. But, suppose the law is passed and is held unconstitutional, then we can amend the Constitution.

WIPING ASIDE THE DIFFICULTIES. WIPING ASIDE THE DIFFICULTIES.

The gentleman suggests that it is a difficult thing of get two-thirds of both houses and three-fourths if the States to favor an amendment. That is rue, it is a difficult thing, but if the people want of destroy the trusts you can get two-thirds of oth houses and three-fourths of the States. But that is the alternative? Sit down and do nothing? How them to trample upon you and ride rough hod over you, and then thank God that you still ave some life left? Is that the only remeds? Let me suggest one other thing that I believe till be a step in the right direction. The great ouble has been that while our platforms denounce reporations, corporations control the elections and ace under obligation to them the men who are ected to enforce the law. (Applause.)

THE CAMPAIGN FUND ASSAILED.

Let me propose a remedy—not a remedy, but a step, I think in the right direction. Let the laws, state and National, make it a penal offence for any corporation to contribute to the campaign fund of any political party. (Continued cheers and applause.) Nebraska has such a law, passed two years ago. Such a law was passed two years ago. Such a law was passed to years ago. Such a law was passed, or was introduced, in the State of New-York, but so far it has not reached the stage of actual law in the State of New-York. (Laughter.) Now, I believe it is a step in the right direction. You remember the testimony taken before a Senate Committee a few years ago, when the head of the Sugar Trust testified that the Sugar Trust made it its business to contribute to campaign funds; and when asked to which one it contributed, replied that it depended upon circumstances. "To which fund do you contribute in Massachusetts?" was asked. "To the Republican fund." "To which fund in New-York?" "To the Democratic fund." "To which fund in New-York?" "To the Democratic fund." "To which fund in New-Jersey?" and the man says: "Well, I will have to look at the books, that is a doubtful State." (Continued laughter and applause.)

BOURKE COCKRAN SEEKS INFORMATION. THE CAMPAIGN FUND ASSAILED.

BOURKE COCKRAN SEEKS INFORMATION.

At the conclusion of Colonel Bryan's address Bourke Cockran arose and started to speak from his seat in the hall, but, in response to cheering and calls to take the platform, he, too, complied, and spoke, in part, as follows:

compiled, and spoke, in part, as follows:

The question to which I think the attention of this conference should be devoted is whether a monopoly that oppresses exists, and where it is. Now, who is hurt, and where? Where has this octopus got possession of somebody? On whom is it acting? Where is its lair? I am free to confess that when you call an aggregation of capital a combination, a hydra headed monster, an octopus, it doesn't cast any light upon it that illumines my pathway. I can understand how the use of these phrases can have some effect, as nothing frightens people so much as incomprehensive noises, Claughert and applause.) Let a mose be heard here now that none of us understand, and we will all be going out of the window. (Laughert.)

people so much as incomprehensive noises. (Launiter and applause.) Let a noise be heard here now that none of us understand, and we will all be going out of the window. (Laughter.)

Now, men can be put to intellectual and physical flight by the terrifying noises of sound. What is it that we hear? Are we doing pretty well? Well, we have had here representatives of labor organizations, who have been telling us that wages are higher to-day than they ever have been. Certainly, they do not seem to suffer. We are told that it is not the dollar that we want, but we want the man. Well, what's the purpose of the dollar, if not to improve the condition of the man? (Laughter.) If you want competition, must not somehody succeed in it? Will you suppress the man because he excels another so far that he constitutes a monopoly? Are you going to place limits upon excellency?

BALLROADS AS MONOPOLIES.

RAILROADS AS MONOPOLIES.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—"The Chronicle" to-day says:

One of the immediate results of the trust conference will be the organization of a movement under Democratic auspices to call an anti-trust conference in Chicago or Cincinnati about the middle of October. The new National Executive Committee of the National Committee may be urged to take the subject under advisement for future action. Colonel Bryan was consulted upon his arrivel in Chicago about the scheme, and he is said to have given it his approval.

The Democratic members of the conference were in favor of it almost to a man. They said that their observation of the function called by the Civic Federation convinced them that the great mass of the people want a meeting that will deal with the trust question without equivocation.

Southern delegates, especially several from Texas, pointed out to Mr. Bryan the political advantage that would accure to the Democratic party if its managers could contrive to hold such a meeting. The effect upon campaigns pending in several Western States, they argued, would be good, for it would serve to place the party in decisive and unequivocal opposition to trusts.

Ex-Governor Altgeld is said to be in sympathy with the plan.

TWO MEN KNOCKED DOWN BY A RUNAWAY.

HORSE APTER IT RUNS INTO A CABLE CAR

A large gray horse took fright and ran away n Fourteenth-st, yesterday when one of the lines broke. The horse was attached to a paper box wagon, driven by "Fred" Jacobs, of No. 33) West Eleventh-st. Jacobs tried to grasp the horse's bridle, but failed. The animal shied in front of Keith's Theatre and went on the sidewalk. John aprano, of No. 233 East Forty-sixth-st., a real estate dealer, and Jerome Radley, seven years old, of the same address, were knocked down, but were able to go home later without assistance. Policeman William H. Roberts caught the bridle and hung on, although he fust avoided being rushed when the animal turned the corner at the

Around the corner the horse again took to the street and ran into a north bound Lexington-ave. cable car in front of the women's entrance to the

Policeman Birmingham, on duty at the Thir- of fare,

toenth-st. crossing, had seen the horse run into the car and, running up, he caught hold of the bridle on the other side from Roberts. The animai, making one desperate plunge, broke from the harness and, with the policemen still hanging to his bridle, started down Broadway. After a des-perate struggle the horse was brought to a stop at Thirteenth-st.

THE NEW CODE OPPOSED

BOARD OF ALDERMEN'S HASTY ACTION ON THE BUILDING LAW.

Popular sentiment has been greatly stirred by the action of the Board of Aldermen last Wednesday when the new building code was railroaded through spite of all demand for more deliberate consid-It is yet to be adopted by the Municipal Council. Now that the facts of the case have come to light, many prominent citizens have declared the measure in every way as gigantic a deal as the Ramapo plot. The code, which has been formulated by the Building Code Commission, is not aimed directly at the city treasury, as was the Ramapo job, and thus against all classes alike, but agains the poor of the city and those classes who are least able to ward off such imposition. Democrats Republicans are equally emphatic in denouncing the code. Their opposition is based on these grounds. It puts almost dictatorial power in the hands of certain municipal officials, who have in consequence every opportunity for extortion and blackmail. It ignores some of the most fundamental laws of sanitation. It is in violation of existing tenement regulations. It is framed by men : he are to a great measure, if not exclusively, influenced by the landlord and builder classes and who in no way represent the tenement house popul last of all, it is to be rushed through the Municipal Assembly in utter disregard of those charitable and philanthropic societies, who cause of their work among the poor know to what extent the code, as it now stands, will tend to propagate vice and discase among these classes.

William De Hertburn Washington, who was a member of the Commission appointed by the Legislature in 1894 to investigate the tenement houses of New-York City, said yesterday to a Tribune reporter that the adoption of the proposed code would increase the city's death rate from 2 to 3 per

This is a measure which deals with the lives of the people," he continued with emphasis, dollars and cents should be of secondary consideration. It is a measure fraught with tremendous consequences. Its influence is to be felt not alone for to-day, but for generations to come.

"I have read the code over with the utmost care, and I find that it needs not so much to be wholly reconstructed as to be altered in certain sections by amendment. The petition submitted by the Charity Organization Society to the Board of Aldermen, which proposes to revise the code only so far has failed to recognize these fundamental laws of health, I most heartily indorse.

"If those proposed amendments are not made, I can plainly see that certain results are inevitable. Tenement houses will, be constructed under the name of apartment houses, which will occupy all the ground room, and therefore he devoid of light and air. Air shafts will be made of such small dimensions that adjoining windows will practically destroy all semblance of privacy. The sunlight cannot penetrate to the bottom, so that these openings will become nothing but gigantic culture tubes, in which all manner of contagion will find a breed Structures can be erected to such a height that

the families living on the upper floors must climb a half dozen flights of stairs, and as many as twenty different families will be compelled to us the same hallways. Under such circumstances the last vestige of home life will be obliterated.

Living rooms could be made so small that the occupants must necessarily be poisoned by foul air. Any room which contains less than 600 cubic feet of air space is unfit for habitation. This is the limit, I understand, which is imposed by the Charity Organization Society's petition. Dweilings could be built without bathrooms. In

investigation of 1894 it was found that only 3% families out of the 46,000 which came to the notice of the committee enjoyed bathtubs. That the conditions are as bad to-day I am unable to say; but if one can judge anything from the multitude which throng the free baths at the Battery, it would seem that opportunities for bathing at home are still withheld from thousands upon thousands The code should strictly embody the rule that all dwelling houses should be furnished with bathing facilities. As it now stands, there is no such re-

made of most of the most of the first of the

PASTEUR INSTITUTE PATIENTS.

THREE PERSONS BITTEN BY A GREYHOUND IN BROOKLYN AND ONE IN WEEKSVILLE.

J. L. Weeks, of Weeksville, N. Y., entered the Pasteur Institute yesterday to be treated for a dog bite, received at his home last Thursday. He and twenty other hands were picking cranberries, when a mad terrier appeared in their midst. It attacked Weeks and bit him in the hand. He then kicked the brute to death. Its stomach was examined and found to contain only sand and grass, a sure sign of rables.

Miss Mary Medicus, thirty years old, of No 70 Hancock-st., Brooklyn, and her eight year old brother Charles, and John J. Mear, twenty seven years old, of Bayside, Long Island, also called to be treated. The three were bitten by a greyhound owned in the Medicus family. Miss Medicus and her brother were bitten Monday, and Mear was bitten Thursday when he called to deliver a package of goods. The dog was and Mear was bitten Thursday when he called to deliver a package of goods. The dog was then killed. From tests made of a portion of the hound's spinal cord the Pastuer Institute ex-perts says there is no doubt that the dog was mad. The hound bit Mear in the hand, Miss Medicus in the finger and her brother in both hands.

YELLOW FEVER INCREASING.

Key West, Pla., Sept. 16.-Thirty-eight new cas of yellow fever were reported in the last twentyfour hours and one death. The increase is probably due to damp weather and frequent showers. Charleston, S. C., Sept. 16.-The Board of Health

o-day declared a quarantine against New-Orleans, West, Pass Christian, Mississippi City and son on account of the prevalence of yellow Evans' Celebrated Cream Ale

SENATOR HANNA RETURNS.

HAS TOLD ENGLISH REPORTERS M'KIN-LEY WILD SUCCEED HIMSELF.

AMERICAN COURSE IN THE PHILIPPINES THOROUGHLY UNDERSTOOD-FEELING OF AMERICANS ON THE DREY-

FUS TRIAL.

Senator Marcus A. Hanna returned home yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis, With him were Mrs. Hanna and Miss Ruth Ruth Hanna. The Senator went abroad in May, and has pent a considerable part of the intervening time at Aix les Bains, taking the waters for the rheumatism from which he has been suffering. It cannot be said, however, that the treatment penefited him much. While he is tanned of face and apparently in good health, physically, he is unable to walk without the aid of a stick.

This was Senator Hanna's first visit to Europe. He told a Tribune reporter who saw him on the steamer at Quarantine that he had derived much pleasure from his trip, and that he had found much to interest him at every place he had visited in England, and on the Continent. He had studied closely the political and governmental system of Great Britain. That system, he says, is fully as good as that of the United States. "The English Government," he added, "Is founded upon tradition and long experience and is full of stability. The people of England are showing more and more interest in our political struggles. I believe it is the case that at the last election more was written and printed in the English newspapers upon the issue than ever before."
"What is the feeling in England regarding th

policy of the United States in the Philippines?" the Senator was asked

PHILIPPINE COURSE UNDERSTOOD.

"Well, I am not able to say much on that point, pecause I did not discuss the question with any officials of the Government in England, nor did any officials whom I met speak to me about it. But, giving you a reflection of what seems to be the public opinion in England, I may say that the course we have pursued in the Philippines is understood and properly appreciated. But on the Continent some misconception prevails. It seemed to me that on the Continent there was a general lack of sympathy toward our mission in the Philippines, but that is not true of England.

While Senator Hanna was in England he talked several times with reporters of the London newspapers. They invariably inquired of him whether ie thought President McKinley would be renominated and re-elected, and just as invariably the Senator has informed the British reporters that he believed McKinley would not only be renominated, but would also be returned to the White House. The same question was put to him yesterday by the reporters who sought him on the Ct. Louis.

"Oh, don't ask me that again," he laughingly pleaded. "I have answered it so often that it's a hestnut to me now. But," seriously, "I have no doubt that President McKinley will be re-elected

It was pointed out to Mr. Hanna that Vice-President Hobart was suffering from illness, and that in consequence there was a report affoat that he would not again become a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and that Governor Roosevelt might be selected in his stead. "That is a possibility, Senator Hanna said, slowly and emphatically, "that will not discuss. Asked as to what issue he thought the next Presi-

dential contest would be fought out upon, the Senator said: "Silver is now an old man of the sea. But suppose the Democratic party will make the Philippine war a factor in their campaign. But we have nothing to fear from that. I would just as soon have the so-called anti-expansion made an issue as silver. I am not afraid of the outcome if hat issue is brought before the people, and apart from that question, I believe that the sound judgment of the American people will not permit them by their own act to change the existing satis-factory conditions of the country. The United States has entered on an era of prosperity, and the promises of the Republican party have been kept. The commercial and industrial conditions of the country were never better." Speaking generally of the political situation, Sen-

The coming Presidential election certainly prom-

stor Hanna sald:

"The coming Presidential election certainly promless to be an interesting one. The adhesion of
Croker to Bryan will, of course, carry over a certain number of votes to him. Croker is of importance in that he is at the head of a political machine, and that machine votes as the chief directs.
So the adhesion of Croker to either one side or the
other must inevitably mean that many votes must
go with him. But while Croker may carry Tammany votes with him. I cannot imagine that his
support will help to strengthen Mr. Bryan's position to any appreciable degree, nor will it serve to
commend him more to the confidence of the mass
of the American people. of the American people

CHOICE OF BLAND'S SUCCESSOR. "I do not concede that the recent election in Missourl to choose a successor in Congress to the late Richard P. Bland possesses any political significance whatever. It cannot be regarded in any way as an index of public feeling in the country generally.

whatever. It cannot be regarded in any way as an index of public feeling in the country generally. Missouri is out and out a Democratic State. Everything is in the hands of the Democratic managers, and they can cast any ballot they please. If they think it desirable to register an overwhelming Democratic plurality in order to attempt to impress the country, then they have only to send the order forth and the thing is done.

"The Philippine question will be closed and done with in six months. The attempts that are being made to show that we are endeavoring to suppress liberty and check the development of the Filipinos can only be called by one word—rot." A trenty of peace has already been concluded with the independent islanders of the archipelago, and the American Government is prepared to grant to the Filipinos all the self-government they are capable of properly exercising. As their capacity for self-government increases so will their power of local administration."

Senator Hanna was not inclined to say much about Onio politics. When informed that Mr. McLean had received the Democrate nomination for the Governorship, he seemed pleased, and remarked "That's good." Later, when he was seen on the pier, he is reported to have said, "I cannot see how, with Mr. McLean as a candidate, the Democrate can say much about trusts. The free silve, issue is evidently preferable to them. But that question has already been thrashed out in the United States. The country is abundantly prosperous, and the only trouble now is to secure transportation facilities for more crops and mercanalise. In Europe our policy in maintaining the gold standard is universally commended." THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

Referring to the Dreyfus trial the Sepator said: "The only expressions of opinion that I neard regarding Dreyfus while I was abroad came mostly from Americans. Every American whom I me was heartily in sympathy with Drevfus, but at the same time there seemed no disposition to urge this country to interfere in the matter. All this talk about boycotting the Parls Exposition is not well founded. The Dreyfus case is a matter that con-cerns France alone, a.d., however much we may sympathize with the unfortunate Dreyfus. I do not see that we would be justified in going further than expressing our opinion upon the injustice of the vertilet."

verdict."
Senator Hanna repudiated indignantly the charge that while with Senator Lodge in the House of Commons he asked how much the vote of a British Member of Parliament was worth. "That report," he said vesterday, "was an out and out fake. I never said anything of the kind. The story was fest printed in a Sected newspacer, which at one never said anything of the kind. The story was first printed in a Scotch newspaper, which at one time was a respectable sheet, but has degenerated to sensationalism, and from that paper it was copied into the London newspapers and then cabled across here. It was an absurd story, and one of the worst fakes that were ever printed. Senator Hanna was driven from the pier to the Waddorf-Astoria. He will remain there until to-night, when he will start for his home in Ohio.

CARPENTERS WINNING A STRIKE.

CONTRACTORS FOR THE DEWEY ARCH AND TEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS YIELD TO THE DEMANDS.

As a result of a circular sent to all contractors As a result of a Charlest of a

and refused to work until their demands were ac reded to. The circular sent out demanded a Saturday half holiday and 50 cents an hour. It was to go into effect yesterday. The wages to be paid were \$4 a day on and after to-morrow, thereby making the schedule henceforth forty-four hours work at 50 cents an hour, or \$22 a week. Letters were read last night at a meeting from

several of the largest contractors in the city, acceding to the demands of the men. One of the letters was from Jeams & Taylor, the

contractors who are erecting the Dewey Arch. Other letters were read from P. J. Walsh, who has the contract for building ten new public schools, and from Frank Ammann, of No. 289 West Eleventh-st.

A representative of Manager Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria said that Mr. Boldt wanted to correct the rumor that he was not in accord with the

carpenters.

The leaders believe that all the men will be back to work not later than Tuesday morning. Another meeting will be held on Monday afternoon at No. 222 East Seventy-third-st, when reports will be heard from the committees sent to visit the contractors who have not reported.

DEPRESSED? BEST&CO

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delicate Mariani Wine is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women, and sickly children. It stimulates, strengthens and sustains the system and braces hody and brain. It is invaluable as a Summer Tonic. It can be taken with cracked ice or soda water. Try it. Beware of imitations.

To those who will kindly write to MARIANI & CO., 52 West 15th Street, New York City, will be sent, postpaid, book containing portraits with endorsements of Emperors, Empress, Princes, Cardinals, Archbishops and other interesting matter. Mention this paper.

For Sale by All Druggists. Avoid Substitutes,

AMERICAN ART AT PARIS.

THE JURIES OF SELECTION FOR THE EXPOSITION OF 1900.

John B. Cauldwell, Director of Fine Arts of the inited States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900, yesterday sent to the artists of the United States a circular announcing the juries of seletion and giving other data of importance to intending exhibitors. Mr. Cauldwell says that the space at present assigned to the United States in the leries and corridors of the Grand Palace of Fine Arts is well situated, being easy of access and adjoining that of two of the foremost art producing nations, and that from plans in the possession of the Department of Fine Arts the arrangements for lighting the galleries, which will be open only in the day time, appear to be satisfactory.

The blanks, which were mailed with the first circular, issued in May, have been generally filled out and returned. For the convenience of intending exhibitors who have neglected this, a similar blank was again sent out yesterday, with the request that they fill out and return the same to the department in the Equitable Building, before October 10 who have already sent in blanks and desire to change them will have the privilege of substituting amended blanks up to October 10. Those desiring to exhibit in two or more classes should apply immediately for additional blanks, as it is desirable that a separate blank be used for each class, an also for each subdivision of Class 7, as follows Paintings in oil, water colors and pastels, minlatures, drawings and illustrations.

A third general circular will be issued about Oc tober 15, giving detailed instructions to be observed in submitting proposed exhibits to the various juries (except that of sculpture) convening in New-York, and additional information not obtainable at present. It will be mailed only to those who return empleted blanks on or before October 10. All proposed exhibits in the Department of Fine

Arts (except sculpture) must be delivered at the building of the American Fine Arts Society, No. 215 West Fifty-seventh-st., or at the Art Institute, Chicago, at the expense of the sender. Works in cases will not be received. All exhibits sent from outside these cities should be consigned to some agent, who will unpack and deliver them to the Bureaus of Reception. It is suggested that a moderate valuation be stated for insurance purposes. In view of the limited space at the disposal of the department, works to be accepted must be of a high order of merit, and must have been produced since May 1, 1889, by a citizen of the United States. All exhibits accepted and taken to Paris will, at the close of the Exposition, he returned free of expense to such agent as the owner may designate in Chireceive favorable action by the juries will be so informed, and they should arrange to have such works removed from the galleries where the examination took place within one week from the date of such notice, or said works will be placed in storage at the cost and risk of the owner. The installation of all works of art (except sculpture) admitted to the United States section will be under the direct supervision of the Director of Fine Arts and a special committee appointed by him for that purpose, which in its personnel will represent American artists living in the United States, as well as those living abroad. It is intended to issue a special illustrated catalogue for the United States Department of Fine Arts.

A National Advisory Board has been appointed, which will be consulted regarding the general policy and administration of the Department of Fine Arts, and the members thereof will have a general supervision of local interests in their respective districts. The members of the Board are Thomas Allen, Boston; J. W. Beatty, director of the Carnegle Art Institute, Pittsburg; D. H. Burnham, Chicago, director of works at the World's Fair; Howard Russell Butler, president of the American Fine Arts Society; Thomas B. Clarke, Walter Cook, J. Templeman Coolidge, Boston; J. H. Gest, assistant director, Museum of Fine Arts, Cincinnati, C. L. Hutchinson, president of the Art Institute, Chicago; Halsey C. Ives, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis; Samuel H. Kauffman, president of the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, and Harrison S. Morris, managing director of the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

The National Jury for Painting will convene November 10 at the building of the American Fine Arts Society, No. 215 West Fifty-seventh-st., where paintings in oil, water color and pastel will be passed upon. The jury will be composed of the folwing artists: Cecilia Beaux, Edwin Howland Blashfield, J. G. Brown, William M. Chase, Ralph Clarkson, Frederick Dielman, Frank Duveneck, Winslow Homer, H. Bolton Jones, John La Farge George W. Maynard, H. Siddons Mowbray, Edward Simmons, T. C. Steele, Edmund C. Tarbell, D. W. Tryon, Frederic P. Vinton, R. W. Vonnoh, J. Alden Weir, Charles H. Woodbury and Edmund H. Wuerpel.

To relieve artists residing in the Western States. from the expense of sending their proposed exhibits to New-York, a preliminary jury will be organized to meet at the Art Institute in Chicago on October It will pass upon all works that are submitted to it, and forward those selected by it to New-York to be finally judged by the National jury. All works selected by this preliminary jury will be transported to New-York, and those not chosen by the National Jury will be returned to Chicago at the expense of the commission. But this arrangement will not prevent a Western artist from submitting his proposed exhibit direct to the New-York Jury. In this case, however, the cost of transportation must be defrayed by the artist him elf, and the exhibit delivered incased at the building of the American Fine Arts Society. This preliminary jury will be composed of the Western members of the National Painters Jury, together with three or four members of that jury living in the East. The names of those to be selected from the East will be announced later. Artists intending to submit their work to this jury should communicate with the Department of Fine Arts not later than October 5, when they will receive a printed notice advising them of the regulations to be observed for submitting exhibits at that centre.

These three special juries have been chosen to pass upon all exhibits in these classes submitted by artists resident in the United States: Jury for Hustrations and Drawings-Otto H. Bacher, B. West Chinedinst, A. B. Frost, Howard Pyle, William A. Rogers and William T. Smedley, Jury for Ministures-William J. Baer, Laura C. Hills and L. A. Josephi, Jury for Etchings and Engravings-Frank French, Charles A. Platt, James D. Smillie and Henry Wolf. These juries will meet at the building of the American Fine Arts Society early in November. Exact dates and aurither information will be mailed on October 15 to all those who return blanks to the department before October 10.

The Jury for the Architectural Exhibit will convene at the building of the American Fine Arts with three or four members of that jury living in

who return blanks to the department before Cotober 10.

The Jury for the Architectural Exhibit will convene at the building of the American Fine Arts Society on November 4. Its members are John M. Carrère, William R. Mead, Frank Miles Day, R. S. Peabody and Cass Gilbert. Owing to the small space allotted to exhibits in this class, it is expected that not more than ten or twelve sets of plans can be shown to advantage. It will therefore, be the purpose of the department to secure such exhibits only as will illustrate types of construction essentially characteristic of recent developments in the architecture of the United States, such as city, suburban and country houses, office buildings, etc. No plans that do not represent structures actually built or contracted for will be considered.

There will be one National Jury for Sculpture and engraving on medals and gems) in the United States. It will begin its labors about October 20, and will be composed as follows: Herbert C. Adams, Daniel C. French Charles Gracify, Bela Pratt, Lorado Tatt and J. Q. A. Ward. In view of the great difficulty of moving large exhibits in this class, it is the intention of the Director of Fine Arts that this jury shall visit some of the more prominent art centres, where proposed exhibits of large size can be examined. It is suggested that those who desire to exhibit in this

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class, and whose works are not in New-York City, send photographs of their proposed exhibits to the Department of Fine Arts at their earliest convenience, said photographs to show the proposed exhibits from different points of view. Such photographs will be placed before the jury to said it in determining places to be visited. A scheduled plan for the work of this jury will be issued about October 10 to all intending exhibitors in this class whose names are now listed or to those who may hereafter apply, and at the same time a special circular will be mailed to them impariting essential information regarding the method of exhibits in this class. This jury will be instructed to discriminate most rigidly in the selection of a small but thoroughly representative and high class exhibit, in the belief that the United States will thereby have a far stronger claim for a good installation on the ground floor of the Grand Falices of Fine Arts, as such installation will be under the direct control of the French authorities.

Two juries will be convened in Paris, probably about January 15, 1880, to pass upon all exhibits in Class 7 (paintings in oil, water color and pastel, or wings and illustrations and miniatures), and Class 7 (paintings in oil, water color and pastel for wings and illustrations and miniatures), and Class 8 (engravings and etchings), and the other on exhibits in Class 0 (sculpture and engraving on medals and gems.) A special circular will be issued from the Paris office about the middle of December to all intending exhibitors living abroad. It will announce the two juries, and give all the far residing abroad. It is the present intention of the Director of Fine Arts to establish headquarters at the offices of the Commission in Paris (No. 2) Axoformation that will be essential for interaction of Fine Arts histors in the United States section of Fine Arts residing abroad. It is the present intention of the Director of Fine Arts to establish headquarters at the offices of the Commission in Faris (No. 20 Avenue Rapp) about December 19. He will be, exoufficio, a member of all juries and committees.

The Universal Exposition, to be held in Paris in 1986 will be opened on April 15 and closed on November 5 of that year. The contemporaneous artexposition is open to works of art executed since May 1, 1889, by French or foreign artists. The following are excluded: Copies, even those which repreduce a work in a medium different from the original; pictures, drawings or engravings not framed; engravings obtained by industrial processes and sculpture in clay not baked. No work can be withdrawn before the close of the exposition without a special permit from the Commissioner General, given at the Instance of the Director of Fine Arts. No work of art, no product exhibited in the buildings, parks or gardens, may be sketched, copied or reproduced in any way whatsoever, without permission of the exhibitor, approved by the department of the Director General. The Commissioner General may give permission for the photographic reproduction of general views.

NOT A USER OF SOFT COAL. A

THE ESTEY PIANO COMPANY DENIES THE MER-CHANTS' ASSOCIATION'S CHARGE.

The Estey Piano Company promptly rises to protest against the use of its name as one of the alleged soft coal users noticed by the representatives of the Merchants' Association from the deck of the Government tug Daniel S. Lamont last Thursday. The Tribune has received the following letter

ing letter:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Str: We notice in The Tribune of September 15 our name mentioned as users of soft coal. We beg the privilege of correcting same, as we have never used any but hard coal. The members of this concern are so well acquainted with the "soft coal nuisances" as demonstrated in some Western cities, that they are perfectly willing to pay the difference in cost of hard coal over the soft for the sake of a pure and clear atmosphere. Yours truly,

ESTEY PIANO (COMPANY,

P. PRODDOW, Treasurer.

P. PRODDOW, Treasurer.
New-York, Sept. 16, 1898.
Cashier D.TiBBo anishrdlu ninemfwy paninmfwyp

CROKER SEES JUSTICE BARRETT. Richard Croker was at the Gravesend racetrack

yesterday, and was observed chatting with William Whitney and several Tammany leaders, evidently much interested in the races. His talk with Mr. Whitney attracted some attention, but their conversation was said to have been more about horses than about politics.

Last evening Mr. Croker abandoned the Democratic Club and was said to be talking with Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, about a Tammany judicial slate for the fall campaign.